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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/597,016	06/20/2000	Liang Hong	1999-0341B (STG207)	6072

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EXAMINER
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LY, NGHI H

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2686

DATE MAILED: 12/16/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	<b>Application No.</b> 09/597,016	<b>Applicant(s)</b> HONG ET AL.	
	<b>Examiner</b> Nghi H. Ly	<b>Art Unit</b> 2686	

**-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --**  
**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

#### Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 26 July 2004.  
2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**.                      2b) ☒ This action is non-final.  
3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

#### Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-31 is/are pending in the application.  
4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.  
5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.  
6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-31 is/are rejected.  
7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.  
8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

#### Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.  
10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).  
11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

#### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).  
a) ☐ All    b) ☐ Some \*    c) ☐ None of:  
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.  
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.  
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).  
\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

#### Attachment(s)

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)  | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)                                   | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)             |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____  |

## **DETAILED ACTION**

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claims 1, 4, 6, 7, 9, 12 and 13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Canada et al (US 6,301,514) in view of Fiorletta (US 5,289,160).

Regarding claims 1 and 9, Canada teaches a polling method for use in communicating information from a wireless transceiver unit to a wireless base unit (see column 1 lines 15-23), the polling method comprising: receiving an information request message over a wireless communication channel (see column 9, lines 30-43 and column 10, lines 36-57 and column 15, lines 45-63), sending information in response to the information request message (also see column 10, lines 36-57 and column 15, lines 45-63).

Canada does not specifically disclose repeating the receiving and sending on a regular basis.

Fiorletta teaches repeating the receiving and sending on a regular basis (see column 8, lines 62-67, column 14, lines 4-10 and column 9, lines 57-61).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to provide the teaching of Fiorletta into the system of Canada

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in order to warn a driver of a vehicle of low pressure in one or more of its tires so that the driver may take corrective action before a tire blowout occurs (see Fiorletta, Abstract).

Regarding claims 4 and 12, see claim 22, for the teaching of Canada and Japan Radio Co LTD (JP 10303796A) below.

Regarding claims 6 and 7, see claim 29, for the teaching of Canada and Page below.

Regarding claim 13, see claim 18, for the teaching of Canada, Serikawa and Chikuma below.

3. Claims 2, 3, 5, 8, 10, 11 and 14-17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Canada et al (US 6,301,514) in view of Fiorletta (US 5,289,160) and further in view of Chikuma (JP353068103A).

Regarding claims 2, 3, 5, 10, 11 and 14, the combination of Canada and Fiorletta teaches claim 1.

The combination of Canada and Fiorletta does not specifically disclose polling is initiated in response to a detected problem (see Abstract).

Chikuma teaches polling is initiated in response to a detected problem.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to provide the teaching of Chikuma into the system of Canada and Fiorletta in order to transmit the accumulated data.

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Regarding claims 8 and 17, Canada further teaches the information request message comprises data indicative of a requested information type and the information sent corresponds to the requested information type (see column 9 lines 30-43).

Regarding claim 15, Canada further teaches receiving the information from each one of the wireless transceiver units at random points in time (see abstract, "the system is communicating at any given time").

Regarding claim 16, Canada further teaches sending the polling request message comprises broadcasting it for receipt by a plurality of wireless transceiver units (see column 9, lines 30-43), the polling method further comprising: receiving information from each one of the wireless transceiver units at random points in time over a shared channel (see column 14, lines 14-17).

6. Claims 18-21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Canada et al (US 6,301,514) in view of Serikawa et al (US 6,347,092) and further in view of Chikuma (JP353068103A).

Regarding claim 18, Canada teaches a polling method for use in communicating information from a wireless transceiver unit to a wireless base unit (see abstract and column 1, lines 15-23), the polling method comprising: detecting that a power failure involving a wireless transceiver unit has occurred (see column 14, lines 53-56 and column 16, lines 18-48).

Canada does not specifically disclose tearing down a data traffic channel used by the transceiver unit in response to detecting.

Serikawa teaches tearing down a data traffic channel used by the transceiver unit in response to detecting (see column 36, lines 49-58 and see column 19, lines 17 to column 20, lines 1. In addition, see Applicant's remarks dated 07/26/2004, page 13, lines 13-14).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to provide the teaching of Serikawa into the system of Canada in order to prevent collision (see Serikawa, column 36, lines 49-58).

The combination of Canada and Serikawa does not specifically disclose polling the wireless transceiver unit for information in response to detecting that the power failure has occurred.

Chikuma teaches polling the wireless transceiver unit for information in response to detecting that the power failure has occurred (see Abstract).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to provide the teaching of Chikuma into the system of Canada and Serikawa in order to transmit the accumulated data.

Regarding claim 19, Canada further teaches polling comprises polling for information on a periodic basis (see column 16, lines 18-22).

Regarding claim 20, Canada further teaches polling comprises sending an information request message to the wireless transceiver unit over a control channel (see column 9, lines 30-43 and column 10, lines 45-57).

Regarding claim 21, Canada further teaches polling comprises sending an information request message (see column 9, lines 30-43) to the wireless transceiver unit

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and receiving information from the wireless transceiver unit, if available, in response to sending the information request message (see column 10, lines 36-44).

7. Claims 22-25 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Canada et al (US 6,301,514) in view of Japan Radio Co LTD (JP 10303796A).

Regarding claim 22, Canada teaches a polling method for use in communicating information from a plurality of wireless transceiver units to a wireless base unit (see fig.1 and see column 10, lines 21-56), the wireless transceiver units and wireless base unit having one or more data traffic channels available for communicating high speed data there between (see fig.1).

Canada does not specifically disclose detecting, on a data traffic channel, a communication failure involving a wireless transceiver unit, and polling the wireless transceiver unit for information in response to detecting the communication failure on the data traffic channel.

Japan Radio Co LTD (JP 10303796A) teaches detecting, on a data traffic channel, a communication failure involving a wireless transceiver unit, and polling the wireless transceiver unit for information in response to detecting the communication failure on the data traffic channel (see Title and Abstract).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to provide the teaching of Japan Radio Co LTD (JP 10303796A) into the system of Canada in order to improve communication efficiency in communication system (see Advantage of Japan Radio Co LTD (JP 10303796A).

Regarding claim 23, Canada further teaches polling comprises polling for information on a periodic basis (see column 16, lines 18-22).

Regarding claim 24, Canada further teaches polling comprises sending an information request message to the wireless transceiver unit over a control channel (see column 9, lines 30-43 and column 10 lines 45-57).

Regarding claim 25, Canada further teaches polling comprises sending an information request message to the wireless transceiver unit; and receiving information from the wireless transceiver unit, if available, in response to sending the information request message (see column 9, lines 30-43 and column 10, lines 36-44).

8. Claims 29-31 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Canada et al (US 6,301,514) in view of Page et al (US 6,594,284).

Regarding claims 29 and 31, Canada teaches a polling method for use in communicating information from a wireless transceiver unit to a wireless base unit (see fig.1), the polling method comprising: receiving an information request message over a broadcast channel (see column 9, lines 30-43 and column 10 lines 45-57), delaying (see column 14, lines 23-31) for a random of time (column 14, lines 14-17, see "at any time", and sending information corresponding to the information request message (see column 9, lines 30-43) over a shared channel after delaying (see column 12, lines 47-51, column 10, lines 36-57 and column 15, lines 45-63) .

Canada does not specifically disclose delaying for a period of time in response to receiving the information request message.



Page teaches delaying for a random period of time in response to receiving the information request message (see Abstract, column 2, lines 35-41 and column 7, line 64 to column 8, line 18)

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to provide the teaching of Page into the system of Canada in order to centralize equalization of delays from a plurality of network nodes to a central controller.

Regarding claims 30, Canada further teaches the information comprises status information (see column 10, lines 36-44 and column 15, lines 37-40).

8. Claims 26-28 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Canada et al (US 6,301,514) in view of Poisner (US 6,108,785).

Regarding claims 26 and 28, Canada teaches a polling method for use in communicating information from a plurality of wireless transceiver units to a wireless base unit (see fig.1 and see fig.2, antenna 406 for wireless connection), the wireless transceiver units and wireless base unit having a broadcast channel available there between (also see fig.1), the polling method comprising: sending an information request message over a broadcast channel for receipt by a plurality of wireless transceiver units (see column 10, lines 36-57 and column 15, lines 45-63), and receiving information from each available wireless transceiver unit at random points in time (column 14, lines 14-17, see "at any time") over a shared channel (see column 11, lines 48-51).

Canada does not specifically disclose receiving information in response to sending the information request message (see column 9, lines 30-43).

Poisner teaches receiving information in response to sending the information request message (see column 3, lines 59-67).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to provide the teaching of Poisner into the system of Canada in order to prevent unauthorized usage of device.

Regarding claim 27, Canada further teaches the information comprises status information (see column 10, lines 36-44).

### ***Response to Arguments***

9. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-31 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

On page 11 of applicant's remarks, applicant argues that there is no motivation to combine Canada and Fiorletta.

In response to applicant's argument that there is no suggestion to combine the references, the examiner recognizes that obviousness can only be established by combining or modifying the teachings of the prior art to produce the claimed invention where there is some teaching, suggestion, or motivation to do so found either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art. See *In re Fine*, 837 F.2d 1071, 5 USPQ2d 1596 (Fed. Cir. 1988) and *In re Jones*, 958 F.2d 347, 21 USPQ2d 1941 (Fed. Cir. 1992). In this case, the motivation to

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do so found in the references themselves in order to warn a driver of a vehicle of low pressure in one or more of it's tires so that the driver may take corrective action before a tire blowout occurs (see Fiorletta, Abstract).

### ***Conclusion***

10. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Nghi H. Ly whose telephone number is (703) 605-5164. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:30 am-5:30 pm Monday-Friday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Marsha Banks-Harold can be reached on (703) 305-4379. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Nghi H. Ly

*NHL*  
*12/13/04*

*Charles Appiah*  
**CHARLES APPIAH**  
**PRIMARY EXAMINER**